

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907.

二拜禮

號二月七

英港香

330 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 14,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.
Kobe.
OSAKA.
NAGASAKI.
LONDON.
LYONS.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000
Shareholders to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shareholders to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORIZED GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$ 3,500,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$ 3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabaru, Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26 June, 1907. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shillim, Esq.

K. Goetz, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Leitzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
" 3 months, 2 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of 100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on a FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,
Jacob S. H. Stern,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Authorized Capital, FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital, FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund FL. 1,518,850.19 (£135,737).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajou, Bandjoug and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Matassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26 June, 1907. [20]

HOTEL.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

Pringle's Bay, the Peak, near the Tram Terminus, Tel. 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [19]

Steamers.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SIMLA About 5th July Freight and Passage.

YOKOHAMA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.

SHANGHAI DELHI About 15th July Freight and Passage.

..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports 13th July See Special of Call.

..... Capt. E. Street

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID About 17th July Freight and Passage.

..... Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

SUNSHADES.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

LACE COATEES.

BATHING COSTUMES.

SHOES, HOSE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1907. [35]

TRY

CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH COCKTAIL AND GIN COCKTAIL.

\$1.00 PER QUART BOTTLE.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [38]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 7th July.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUL-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon Return Fare \$4.00

" " On the following day 5.00

" " Single 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPTON WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [19]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch-Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

FROM MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1ST.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. [39]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

[345]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [26]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906. [27]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Underwrites and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [11]

GRAND OPENING

OF

ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CANTON NAM-KING PUBLIC

COLLEGE, there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court),

on

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,

Comprising—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS,

TAPES, ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

AND BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY,

ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS

OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN

WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative

Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in

Crystal and a Handmade Woman Chair from the

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONA V." 2,305 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,991 " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,051 tons Captain E. H. Grainger.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,051 " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain J. Wilcox (Laid up).
 "NANNING," 569 " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 3 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES-ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—
 BARRETTO & CO.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI" SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip—\$32.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
 HONGKONG.
 Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJIBODAS ..	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJILATJAP ..	IN PORT	July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIMAHIS ..	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJIPANAS ..	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIKINI ..	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

TSIN TING.
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 8 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveys).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, PRINZ LUDWIG WEDNESDAY,
 and YOKOHAMA Capt. G. Woltemas 8 A.M., 3rd July, 1907.

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, "ROON" THURSDAY,
 and SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP Capt. G. Meiners 6 A.M., 4th July, 1907.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- "MANILA" THURSDAY,
 BANE, SYDNEY and MEL Capt. Meiners Noon, 12th July, 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

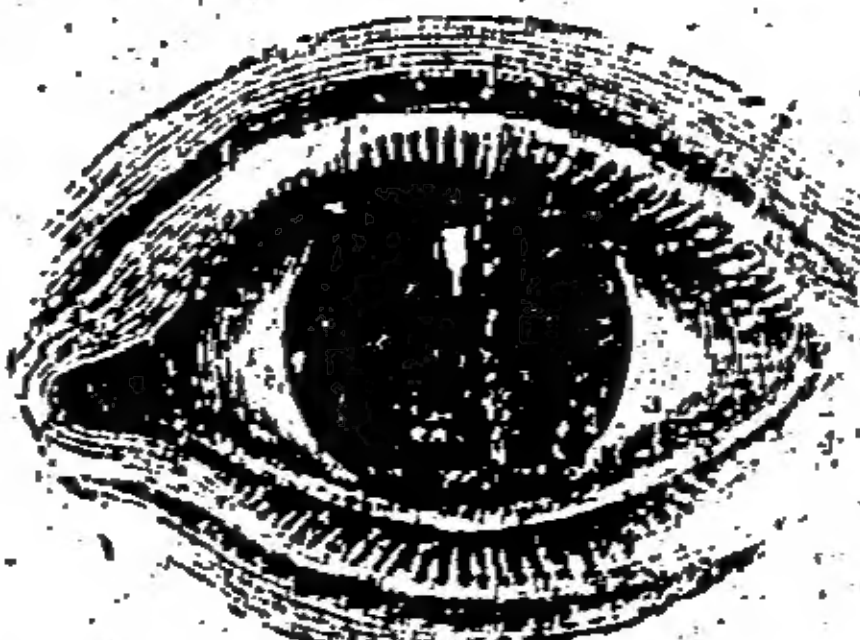
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
 Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Behnelock Street. 565, Nanjing Road.

Hotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHANGHAI).
 SHAMEN, CANTON.
 ON THE BATHING CONCOURSE.
 F. E. DE BEAURE PAIRE,
 (late of Australia), Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).
 MACAO, CHINA.
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
 CAPT. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

HOW IT MAY BE INCREASED.

Washington, D. C.
 Consul Mason Mitchell supplies the following information concerning the commerce of Chungking, a Chinese city of 300,000 population on the Yangtze river, about 7,000 miles from its mouth:

The year of 1905 was chronicled as the most disastrous since the port was opened to trade in 1893, and the year 1906, as far as the returns show, was fully as bad in trade as 1905. The high rate of exchange has much to do with this. One of the most conspicuous failures of 1906 was the suspension and closing of the new mint in course of construction, on which over 1,000,000 taels (1750,000 gold) had been spent. Part of the machinery, purchased in Shanghai, of English and German type, was lost in the Yangtze river en route to Chungking. But a small part was installed in the partially completed buildings, and the balance remains outside unprotected from the elements.

Chungking has no direct trade with foreign countries, all exports being shipped to Shanghai; what their ultimate destination may be has not been learned. The products of this district that find their way to American markets are mostly bristles, feathers, wool, skins, hides and yellow silk. Szechuan hides are well spoken of in foreign markets, but there is little demand for buffalo hides. For the past two years foreign piece goods and cotton yarn have proved disastrous to dealers here. The import of American kerosene oil is growing. It is estimated that 85,000 gallons were brought into Szechuan in 1906 against 81,000 in 1905.

The poppy harvest was considered a good one. The rice crop was the best of any in ten years. But little of this goes down the river to other provinces, being held here for future use.

It is utterly useless for American merchants to expect to introduce and sell goods by advertising or communicating with dealers here. Western China knows little or nothing of American products, nor do they care to be enlightened by illustrated advertisements. Rarely can anyone read or write English, and seldom is there anyone in a firm that can. Until the American manufacturer or dealer will send goods here with an agent to exploit them there is little chance of our goods gaining a foothold in this Western China market.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

MOSQUITO AND MALARIA.

NEW YORK'S FIGHT AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

A protracted cold spring has brought with it one compensation to New York's inhabitants. The perennial plague of the mosquito is stayed awhile. So soon as the thermometer leaps to summer heat—usually before May is out—outdoor life in the suburbs loses much of its enjoyment through the torture inflicted by the swarms of insects that fill the air at dusk.

Behind this exasperation of the mosquito's sting lurks a real peril. The insect is a disease carrier, and scientific observation has traced home to the poison injected by at least one of the mosquito's numerous species the prevalence of malaria.

Relentless war is now being waged upon the insect by the New York City's health authorities. As the result of five years' experimental observation and a practical field campaign, Dr. Day, Health Officer of the Port of New York, has diminished the mosquito pest in one of the outlying districts of the city, and the method that has proved successful in Staten Island is to be gradually applied to other suffering suburbs on the north and east.

To the *Pall Mall Gazette's* representative, Dr. Day explained how the clearance of the mosquito had been effected by the drainage of swamps. "Our fight with the mosquito," he said, "is practically pioneer work of its kind carried on under municipal control. In our laboratory here we kept specimens of water containing larvae taken from all sorts of receptacles about dwelling houses and from the salt water marshes, and conducted experiments for months with earth taken from the marshy soil. From these it became certain that for the extermination of the mosquito, whether the 'salt water' kind or the 'inland' or 'freshwater' species, the best hope of success lay in the drainage of the stagnant water.

SURPRISING RESULTS.

"Up to now we have dug 350 miles of ditches in a system covering an area of 14 square miles of Staten Island. The result has been surprising. As the water left the boggy land dry, the propagation of the mosquito by the development of the eggs when the warm weather of the following year returned and the swamps were flooded was completely checked. The seaside resorts which previously in summer had been unbearable on hot evenings were last year freed from the plague of mosquitoes, and the screening of windows and doors was found to be unnecessary in the houses of the populated districts of the island. This year we hope to show that by the means the pest of the mosquito may be so much diminished as to be a factor of no account in the propagation of disease and of comparatively little annoyance, owing to the reduction of numbers.

"Incidentally, the drainage of the marshes has brought about the reclamation of the land. Previously a waste, and regarded as of no value, the ground is yielding crops of valuable hay, and factories employing hundreds of hands are being built on dry land, where the mosquito reigned supreme only two or three summers ago.

"The inland mosquito differs from the 'salt water' sort in that the insect is perpetuated by the hibernation of the winged insect itself, and not by its eggs. The mosquito, after the winter, comes from its hiding place in the house, and in warm weather may find suitable receptacle for its eggs in cisterns, rain-water barrels, and unsuspected places. But diligent cleaning and proper sanitary conditions can reduce this danger to an appreciable risk.

Asked if he could account for the appearance of the mosquito pest in the neighbourhood of London, Dr. Day said, "The insects might have been introduced in the packing cases which come from the mosquito-infested marshes and taken in ships across the ocean."

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DIS VOUGH ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co.).

Apply to—

HOTUNG,
 Comptroller Department,
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
 HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,
 Barretto & Co.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.
 Apply to—
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
 Hongkong, 12nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
 No. 1, RIVON TERRACE, Bonham Road.
 OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
 GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.
 A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
 FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shekwan, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 5, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.

Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
 E. D. SASSON & Co.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1907.

TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.
 Apply to—
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

TO LET.

From 1st July.
 LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, PRAVA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

For Sale.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, Queen's Road Central,
 WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT
 in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS.

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.
 VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND
 Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS.

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Picnics.
 Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
 This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the secrets and mysteries of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among these no means least important discovery has been made in the treatment of disease.

THERAPION
 This preparation is the result of the most scientific and elaborate researches ever made in the treatment of disease. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the most common and dangerous diseases of the human system, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:—
 1. Malaria, 2. Typhoid, 3. Cholera, 4. Dysentery, 5. Erysipelas, 6. Puerperal Fever, 7. Septicæmia, 8. Pyæmia, 9. Tetanus, 10. Diphtheria, 11. Whooping Cough, 12. Measles, 13. Rubella, 14. Scarlatina, 15. Typhus, 16. Relapsing Fever, 17. Brucella, 18. Tuberculosis, 19. Syphilis, 20. Gonorrhoea, 21. Eczema, 22. Psoriasis, 23. Dermatitis, 24. Erysipeloid, 25. Erysiploides, 26. Erysiploides, 27. Erysiploides, 28. Erysiploides, 29. Erysiploides, 30. Erysiploides, 31. Erysiploides, 32. Erysiploides, 33. Erysiploides, 34. Erysiploides, 35. Erysiploides, 36. Erysiploides, 37. Erysiploides, 38. Erysiploides, 39. Erysiploides, 40. Erysiploides, 41. Erysiploides, 42. Erysiploides, 43. Erysiploides, 44. Erysiploides, 45. Erysiploides, 46. Erysiploides, 47. Erysiploides, 48. Erysiploides, 49. Erysiploides, 50. Erysiploides, 51. Erysiploides, 52. Erysiploides, 53. Erysiploides, 54. Erysiploides, 55. Erysiploides, 56. Erysiploides, 57. Erysiploides, 58. Erysiploides, 59. Erysiploides, 60. Erysiploides, 61. Erysiploides, 62. Erysiploides, 63. Erysiploides, 64. Erysiploides, 65. Erysiploides, 66. Erysiploides, 67. Erysiploides, 68. Erysiploides, 69. Erysiploides, 70. Erysiploides, 71. Erysiploides, 72. Erysiploides, 73. Erysiploides, 74. Erysiploides, 75. Erysiploides, 76. Erysiploides, 77. Erysiploides, 78. Erysiploides, 79. Erysiploides, 80. Erysiploides, 81. Erysiploides, 82. Erysiploides, 83. Erysiploides, 84. Erysiploides, 85. Erysiploides, 86. Erysiploides, 87. Erysiploides, 88. Erysiploides, 89. Erysiploides, 90. Erysiploides, 91. Erysiploides, 92. Erysiploides, 93. Erysiploides, 94. Erysiploides, 95. Erysiploides, 96. Erysiploides, 97. Erysiploides, 98. Erysiploides, 99. Erysiploides, 100. Erysiploides, 101. Erysiploides, 102. Erysiploides, 103. Erysiploides, 104. Erysiploides, 105. Erysiploides, 106. Erysiploides, 107. Erysiploides, 108. Erysiploides, 109. Erysiploides, 110. Erysiploides, 111. Erysiploides, 112. Erysiploides, 113. Erysiploides, 114. Erysiploides, 115. Erysiploides, 116. Erysiploides, 117. Erysiploides, 118. Erysiploides, 119. Erysiploides, 120. Erysiploides, 121. Erysiploides, 122. Erysiploides, 123. Erysiploides, 124. Erysiploides, 125. Erysiploides, 126. Erysiploides, 127. Erysiploides, 128. Erysiploides, 129. Erysiploides, 130. Erysiploides, 131. Erysiploides, 132. Erysiploides, 133. Erysiploides, 134. Erysiploides, 135. Erysiploides, 136. Erysiploides, 137. Erysiploides, 138. Erysiploides, 139. Erysiploides, 140. Erysiploides, 141. Erysiploides, 142. Erysiploides, 143. Erysiploides, 144. Erysiploides, 145. Erysiploides, 146. Erysiploides, 147. Erysiploides, 148. Erysiploides, 149. Erysiploides, 150. Erysiploides, 151. Erysiploides, 152. Erysiploides, 153. Erysiploides, 154. Erysiploides, 155. Erysiploides, 156. Erysiploides, 157. Erysiploides, 158. Erysiploides, 159. Erysiploides, 160. Erysiploides, 161. Erysiploides, 162. Erysiploides, 163. Erysiploides, 164. Erysiploides, 165. Erysiploides, 166. Erysiploides, 167. Erysiploides, 168. Erysiploides, 169. Erysiploides, 170. Erysiploides, 171. Erysiploides, 172. Erysiploides, 173. Erysiploides, 174. Erysiploides, 175. Erysiploides, 176. Erysiploides, 177. Erysiploides, 178. Erysiploides, 179. Erysiploides, 180. Erysiploides, 181. Erysiploides, 182. Erysiploides, 183. Erysiploides, 184. Erysiploides, 185. Erysiploides, 186. Erysiploides, 187. Erysiploides, 188. Erysiploides, 189. Erysiploides, 190. Erysiploides, 191. Erysiploides, 192. Erysiploides, 193. Erysiploides, 194. Erysiploides, 195. Erysiploides, 196. Erysiploides, 197. Erysiploides, 198. Erysiploides, 199. Erysiploides, 200. Erysiploides, 201. Erysiploides, 202. Erysiploides, 203. Erysiploides, 204. Erysiploides, 205. Erysiploides, 206. Erysiploides, 207. Erysiploides, 208. Erysiploides, 209. Erysiploides, 210. Erysiploides, 211. Erysiploides, 212. Erysiploides, 213. Erysiploides, 214. Erysiploides, 215. Erysiploides, 216. Erysiploides, 217. Erysiploides, 218. Erysiploides, 219. Erysiploides, 220. Erysiploides, 221. Erysiploides, 222. Erysiploides, 223. Erysiploides, 224. Erysiploides, 225. Erysiploides, 226. Erysiploides, 227. Erysiploides, 228. Erysiploides, 229. Erysiploides, 230. Erysiploides, 231. Erysiploides, 232. Erysiploides, 233. Erysiploides, 234. Erysiploides, 235. Erysiploides, 236. Erysiploides, 237. Erysiploides, 238. Erysiploides, 239. Erysiploides, 240. Erysiploides, 241. Erysiploides, 242. Erysiploides, 243. Erysiploides, 244. Erysiploides, 245. Erysiploides, 246. Erysiploides, 247. Erysiploides, 248. Erysiploides, 249. Erysiploides, 250. Erysiploides, 251. Erysiploides, 252. Erysiploides, 253. Erysiploides, 254. Erysiploides, 255. Erysiploides, 256. Erysiploides, 257. Erysiploides, 258. Erysiploides, 259. Erysiploides, 260. Erysiploides, 261

Intimation.

Powell's
FURNITURE

MORNING ROOMS.
DINING ROOMS.
DRAWING ROOMS.
BED ROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
NURSERIES.

HOUSES
FULLY
FURNISHED.

For Durability
and Artistic Excellence
Powell's Furniture
is noted throughout the
East.
Prices, based simply and
solely on quality, create
that

NEW
STANDARD
OF
VALUE
for whichPOWELL'S
ARE FAMOUS.

ESTIMATES

for
CLUBS,
OFFICES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF
FURNITURE.FIRST FLOOR
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Public Company

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 21, George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subject of the Resolution will be proposed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$200,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders registered as such in the Register of Shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively and that the General Managers be and they are hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 13th July, to SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [625]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 3rd July, 1907, at 4.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:-

BRASS AND BRONZE INCENSE BURNERS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, CUT-VELVET KAKEMONOS AND PICTURES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, TEA SETS, SILVER AND CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1907. [622]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria is the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 3 OF SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 67A, SECTION E OF INLAND LOT No. 1026, THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION D OF INLAND LOT No. 1026, SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 234, and SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 235. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 263, Queen Road Central, Nos. 31 and 33, Queen's Road West, and No. 176, Wing Lok Street.

Will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
ON
FRIDAY,

the 5th July, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by

GEORGE P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
or
WILKINSON AND GRIST,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, 21th June, 1907. [607]

For Sale.

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1907. [614]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but with a single dose of this
the deep chills of quackery may safely, speedily and
easily be cured without the knowledge of a
doctor's hand. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this
department of medicine. The use of this remedy has
been resorted to by the most famous physicians of
the world, and it has been found to be the most
effective and reliable of all remedies for the cure of
all diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 4—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 5—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 6—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 7—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 8—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THERAPION NO. 9—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system,
including all forms of anemia, chlorosis, and all
other diseases of the blood and the system.

THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

VIEWS OF COUNT OKUMA.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

It is generally believed that Count Okuma entertains a very strong opinion with regard to the San Francisco question, and it is therefore of interest to know what he says on the subject. In the course of an interview with a representative of the *San Francisco Chronicle* Count Okuma remarked:—

"While not pretending to know the attitude assumed by the Government in dealing with this question, it can scarcely be expected that the evil can be eradicated unless a very strong and inflexible policy is pursued. The relaxing of order at San Francisco subsequent to the earthquake disaster of last year has given rise to the prevalence of rowdiness mostly directed against the Japanese. The schools question as well as the recent occurrences, though they are necessarily of a local nature, are in reality an outburst of anti-Japanese feeling which has for long been smouldering amongst a section of the American people. If Japan fails to stop the source from which these periodical anti-Japanese movements emanate and is satisfied with temporary expedients occurrences of a similar nature are sure to be repeated in the future. Japan has now joined the ranks of the first-class Powers, and the diplomatic relations between Japan and America have been placed on a footing befitting the new position Japan has acquired to the comity of nations. Under such circumstances, the existence of a tendency, however localised, to treat the Japanese as an inferior people in a friendly country cannot be tolerated. Some people talk of the inability of the President to bring sufficient pressure to bear on any one of the states on account of the constitution. But that is not the business for us Japanese to inquire into. We should demand of the American Government, by virtue of the Treaty, treatment similar to that which is accorded to the white people. To insist on our demand the dispatch of warships may be found expedient. The use of warships is not for fighting only; it is part of their duty to act as guarantors of peace in ordinary times. The periodical visits of warships to a place like San Francisco, where the Japanese are frequently subjected to undignified treatment at the hands of whites, will apart from any warlike significance, have the effect of inviting respect towards us and creating more friendship. Seeing that the recurrence of such disgraceful incidents as those which have recently occurred at San Francisco is a blot on the fair name of the United States there is no doubt that the President and the thoughtful section of the American public are anxious to solve the question in a manner satisfactory to the Japanese."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* treats the same subject in a most moderate and dispassionate manner. Although there are some who wish to make the question a subject of formal diplomatic negotiations these people seem to lose sight of the real nature of the question at issue. The present incident, unlike the schools question which affected our conventional rights, is nothing more than a local occurrence which was brought about by the inadequate police administration. If the American authorities admit their fault and give assurances as to adequate policing in the future that should bring an end to the incident. During the Tokyo riot of 1905 some foreign property was destroyed. If at the time the foreign Governments concerned had demanded damages of Japan the Japanese would have most probably clamoured about the unreasonableness of the claim. That anti-Japanese sentiment is at the root of the recent occurrence is admitted by all and it forms a most deplorable feature of the international relations between Japan and America. The same view of the situation must be shared by the intelligent section of Japanese as well as of the American public; but the sweeping away of racial prejudice is a most difficult problem, which will not admit of easy solution. However, since the statesmen and the majority of the people of both countries are desirous of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty being arrived at, it will doubtless ultimately be disposed of in a manner acceptable to both sides. Pending this, however, concludes our Tokyo contemporary, it will not only be unprofitable but is distinctly harmful to indulge in irresponsible tall talk, as that will only tend to further complicate matters instead of smoothing the way.

On Monday the Council of the Constitutional Party held a meeting to consider a manifesto of the party on the Japanese question in America. Mr. Motoda, chief Secretary of the Constitutionalists, in introducing the manifesto which he declared had been approved by Marquis Saloni, the Premier, and leader of the party, stated that until the present time the party had remained silent on the question, but it had now been decided by the leaders to issue the manifesto. After a few minor questions had been asked and answered, the manifesto was passed by the Council. It reads as follows:—

"It is to be extremely regretted that such outrages as have been perpetrated upon the Japanese in San Francisco of late should have taken place; but the relations between Japan and the United States have continued to be the most intimate and cordial for the past fifty years, since the advent of Commodore Perry, and the two countries have been in the position of allies. From the views taken by the U.S. Government and people on the latter's referred to, it can be assumed that the outrages are entirely in opposition to the principles of the Government and the nation. We are therefore confident in view of the warm friendship existing between the Governments and peoples of the two countries, that a way can be made towards the fair solution of the question. We should not follow such a course as would cause us to appear enraged and impulsive at the outrages perpetrated by a small section of the American people, nor attempt to precipitate the two countries into further complications without fully considering the situation. We are therefore quite confident that a speedy and satisfactory solution of the question will be seen as the result of the negotiations of our Government."

Count Okuma.

Intimations.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed—something, or somebody, with a reputation, with a good record, with a history that justifies our confidence. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases—a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. For the purposes for which it is commended it is honest, true and practical. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Aemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, Blood Impurities and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

BRITISH STEAMER
"NETHERTON"

BY ORDER of the UNDERWRITERS, the undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the above steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1907. [585]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [590]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [613]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being apathy, loss of energy, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what is absolutely essential in such cases is to secure a vigorous—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off this painful feeling, and experience proves that an night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO.3

than by any other means. So, as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will the almost health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

A new and exciting inspired in place of what had hitherto been only "used up," and it is therefore confident in view of the warm friendship existing between the Governments and peoples of the two countries, that a way can be made towards the fair solution of the question. We should not follow such a course as would cause us to appear enraged and impulsive at the outrages perpetrated by a small section of the American people, nor attempt to precipitate the two countries into further complications without fully considering the situation. We are therefore quite confident that a speedy and satisfactory solution of the question will be seen as the result of the negotiations of our Government."

Count Okuma.

Sold by all Chemists.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have taken over the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO. The Business will be carried on under the name and style of SCHULDT & Co., at Hongkong.

Hongkong 行洋字元 司公士制德
SCHULDT & Co.,
No. 2, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. [625]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the INCREASE of the Business of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., WINE MERCHANTS of No. 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with limited liability under the name and style of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm, will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [627]

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BARRETTO & Co.'s Offices have this day been removed to QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 3, Third Floor. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [628]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On THURSDAY, the 4th July:—
From Lower Belcher, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

On FRIDAY, the 5th July:—
From Lyemum Redoubt, in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. [619]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY situate at CANTON near the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing the river. Title Deeds can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to—
GOLDING and BARLOW,
Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [526]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [618]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [615]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that, on 1st change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than

20 CENTS (100s.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. [616]

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Consignees.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TUDOR PRINCE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907. [612]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE AFAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 3rd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [626]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"CHINA,"

FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., S.S. *Macdonald*.
From Persian Gulf, or B.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	Per case, 12 doz. qts.	Per case, 6 doz. qts.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.70	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
DARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS including the most famous of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the vine.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1927.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1927

SINGAPORE DAIRIES.

For some time past, the Singapore newspapers have been engaged in the laudable duty of directing the attention of the Government to the conditions surrounding the milk trade of that Colony, and the danger which exists of engendering and disseminating the germs of disease unless vigorous measures are enforced to provide that adequate sanitary arrangements are observed. Their severe comments on many cases of unsatisfactory precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease have been not only supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment. In an important Blue Book which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults and children who consume the milk. The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he impliedly praises the virtues of boiled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporaries in the South, that: "The milk trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk sellers, who then carry it round to the houses and retail it either per bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance, which represents the bulk of the milk trade, the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home. The bottles are carried in any dirty old cloth, or inside the milk cans and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got beyond that rough and ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger dairies are the real purveyors of milk and where scrupulous attention is paid to every detail of the trade. It would serve no good purpose to dilate on the unfortunate conditions prevailing in certain of the quarters of the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises were visited by Professor Simpson. It is not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the

dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most stringent requirements of the law, there can be no reason for cavil. And there is little or no reason to fancy that the native suppliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note the conclusions and recommendations of the Professor, and it will be noted that he cites Hongkong as an example to follow, at least in connection with the contravention of sanitary conditions. Professor Simpson contends that the imposition of small fines, even continuously, is inadequate to bring about the necessary reforms, as the dairymen find it usually more remunerative to pay the fines than to put their premises in proper order. The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all notices requiring structural alterations, and the premises to be placed in such a state as to allow of their being cleaned sufficiently and drained, should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milch cows or buffaloes without a license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in respect to the keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one; and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could, gradually, be brought up to a similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions, but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 1st June was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

UNDER the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volume Society, Mr. D. Le Souëf, director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, will deliver a lecture at the Peak Hotel to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9.30 p.m.

THE Colonial Secretary has received the following communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo:—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the port of Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port under the quarantine regulations in force in this Colony.

SECRETARY has announced that he will leave the United States September 10 on the *Minnetonka* for the Philippines and will arrive Hongkong about October 11. It is probable that an Army transport will be sent to Hongkong to take him to Manila, where he will remain about three weeks. It is announced Mr. Tai will not attempt to visit any portion of the islands outside of Manila. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tai, his son Charles Tai, one of his secretaries and a messenger.

A LITTLE American boy at Manila named Leslie McGregor, nine years of age, took it into his head on 27th ult. to load a cartridge with powder and fine pebbles. The cartridge was an empty Krag Jorgensen. As soon as he had got the shell filled with powder and the fire stones well rammed in the youngster set a lighted match to it and with a loud bang it exploded, inflicting slight injuries in the leg, hands and breast. He was conveyed to the laboratory where his injuries were attended to.

"WHAT were you doing up there?" asked Inspector Warnock of a coolie who was arrested at four o'clock this morning by an Indian policeman on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. The man was seen sliding down the waterspout of house No. 214, Queen's Road Central. "I saw a rat run across the road," coolly answered the coolie, "and I chased it. It ran up the spout and I followed it to kill it! Needless to say when he was taken before a magistrate he was convicted and sent to jail on the charge."

THE Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements have been published. They take the form of a declaration of policy which is directed to the maintenance of the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean and that part of the Atlantic washing Europe and Africa, and the firm determination to preserve intact their rights over their insular and maritime possessions in those regions. Should the circumstances tend to alter the territorial status quo the powers concerned will communicate with a view to common action.—*Review*.

KWANG VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. CHOW FU.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21 July. H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted another ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new post without delay upon expiry. His resignation from the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty has been again refused.

Although the Imperial Government has refused his resignation, Viceroy Shum still persists in not coming to Canton, and has now removed his residence from the Shanghai Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city. He has sent all the military officers, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany H.E. to Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow (telegraphed) to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge temporarily of this Viceroyalty pending the arrival of Shum. On Saturday evening at nine o'clock a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the present Provincial Treasurer Wu Shang-Lin to assume the reins of government for the time being. On receipt of the above reply H.E. Chow at once made arrangements for the handing over charge, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning he sent the seal of office, etc. by the Kwangchow Packet to the Provincial Treasurer's yamen. Provincial Treasurer Wu yesterday, at noon, took over charge of office. In the afternoon H.E. Chow left his yamen and left Canton on board Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's official launch for Hongkong. It is H.E.'s intention to board the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kwangtak* for the North. As H.E. Wu, the Provincial Treasurer, has taken over the viceregal duties, Taotai Wu Hu of the Kiungchow circuit has been appointed to take over the duties of the Provincial Treasurer, and he took over charge also yesterday afternoon.

JULGESHIP.

The Provincial Judge Chu Shou Yung of Kwangtung was appointed to exchange place with Provincial Judge Chang Hui-sui of Anhui, but as no fixed date has been appointed for Chang's arrival, Chu petitioned H.E. Chow to appoint an official to temporarily relieve him, pending the arrival of Chang H.E. Chow therefore appointed Taotai Kung Sun to take over the temporary duties; Kung will take over charge of office to-morrow.

TREASURERSHIP.

The newly appointed Provincial Examiner of Kwangtung, Ye, yesterday morning took over charge of the Provincial Treasurership, vice Treasurer Wu, appointed Viceroy *pro tem*.

EDUCATION.

A few days ago H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Ministry of Education at Peking stating that, although preparatory schools have now been opened throughout the province, still there are many districts in which these schools are not yet opened, and requested H.E. to inquire and to report on the number of schools in each district. Upon receipt of this despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Examiner to see that these preparatory schools are opened at whatever place where they do not exist and to see that all schools are duly registered at the Educational Bureau.

RICE SALES.

The amounts realised at the different rice disposal methods for the past two days were as follows:—27th ultimo Eastern shed, \$3,097; Western shed, \$2,240; Honam shed, \$1,270; Wongshe shed, \$1,595; 28th ultimo Eastern shed, \$2,065; Western shed, \$1,107; Wongshe shed, \$1,270 and Honam shed \$1,370.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the accounts, etc., of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have already been examined by the officials by order of H.E. Viceroy Chow, and everything has been found correct, the Company requested H.E. to issue a proclamation showing the accounts of the company so as to remove the disagreeable feelings animating different parties of shareholders. The other day, before his departure H.E. Chow issued a proclamation to that effect. The amounts of subscriptions collected on the first instalment of 20% of the capital is 6,545,546 taels and the expenditure from the first month of last year to the fourth month of the present year is \$472,275 taels, leaving now a balance of \$503,275 taels.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

On the 29th ultimo a meeting was held in the Pong Pin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium dens came into effect by the end of the 6th moon at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan Wai-po, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to be the chair. Among those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admission of opium smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium pills has been unanimously approved of.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Chan King Wan	\$ 20
Un Wan Kio	20
Tam Tet Kong	20
Li Po Kwai	20
Hui Chin Lam	20
U Chu Wai	20
Wong Kam Fuk	20
Chu Tai Hing	20
Tsang Yan Po	20
Leung Kin On	20
Wong In Tong	20
Kwok In Tung	20

THE ALTHRED ASSIGNMENT CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, this morning sitting as a full bench in Appellate Jurisdiction delivered judgment in the case of Chan Wo and others versus Chan Yam which was reported in these columns last evening.

After the appellants had concluded their argument the Chief Justice intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Slade (for respondents) and said:—Now this appeal was put to me in this way. The balance of probabilities did not incline as the learned Puisne Judge thought they did and the question put to us first—Was it not likely that the debts were exclusive or inclusive? Unless the case can be put higher than this the appeal must fail, because it falls within the principle of doubt in the case just quoted, and not only fail but I think dismissed. I pointed this out to the learned counsel and afterwards the ground for appeal was put down to the fact that the debts could not have been excluded. I find it difficult to keep off the question of probabilities, because they figure so largely in argument. It seems to me that the probabilities are that the vendor wished to exclude special debts he would have inserted paragraphs to that effect in the agreement, and if he meant to include there was no necessity for such paragraphs. He did insert the clause which shows very clearly what was in his mind. The accountants' evidence agrees with this. As to the form of agreement when drawn up that shows that Chan Yam certainly had it in his mind to exclude special debts. There is also the probability that if the purchaser had intended them to be excluded he would have asked—Why did you introduce this sentence? I admit that he might have forcibly effected his end by altering "exclusive" to "inclusive," if defendant agreed, but this leads us to another probability. It is more than probable, it seems to me, that the vendor would have thrown in what was called a bad debt for no consideration. We know that it was not strictly speaking a bad debt, but only very much in suspense. That there was no consideration for it is manifest from plaintiff's own evidence. His version of the case is that \$50 was to be paid for signboards, eighty-five per cent for the Australian debts and the other debts at face value. It is impossible to give a face value to these Wa Tai debts, therefore the plaintiff says he was going to get that for nothing which is highly improbable.

The plaintiff's evidence supplies the key to what was passing in his mind I wanted to know what the legal expense would be, before I accepted and Chan Yam refused to tell me. He said that if they did not alter the draft of the agreement from "exclusive" to "inclusive" they would have to pay him expenses. For the life of me I cannot follow it. If the debt had been included the purchaser would have taken over the debt and the consequent liabilities. What he really wanted was to get rid in some way or other of his share of the liabilities. The probabilities on facts are entirely with defendants and in favour of exclusion. With regard to advertisements each party was at liberty to insert one and an inference had been drawn from the fact that the debts or rather their exclusion was not mentioned. Nor may it be remarked that their inclusion, too great an inference had been drawn from the advertisement.

After referring to other exhibits, His Lordship concluded: I am entirely in agreement with the finding of the learned Puisne Judge.

Mr. Wise:—This is an appeal from a decision of my own sitting in original jurisdiction. The question arose on the transfer of the business, etc., of the Wah Hing Loong firm by some of the partners to the other partners. In the original draft of the memorandum of such transfer certain debts due to the Wah Hing Loong by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing firms were excluded. This admitted that this draft was altered and in the document produced in Court and sued on those debts were included, so that the question before the Court was whether that alteration was made before or after execution. I was of opinion that it was made after and therefore of course fraudulent and a forgery, and I gave judgment accordingly for the defendants with costs. Whatever doubts I may have had or supposed to have had on that point at that time I have none now. This opinion was and is mainly based on the evidence of the plaintiff himself and his witness (the accountant). The plaintiff stated that previously to the date of the agreement the parties had met and consulted and arranged that an account was made out that the price agreed upon excluded these debts and it is obvious that the plaintiff was a party to that arrangement. Further, why the plaintiff goes in to give reasons for such exclusion, that the Wa Tai had a counter-claim for \$11,000 against the Wah Hing Loong and they were evidently in fear and trembling that that claim might be successful and in that case their claim against the Wah Tai would be swamped and the Wah Hing Loong would be ruined. The accountant stated that he drew up exhibits and deducted the Fung Shing debts which of course included the Wah Tai defendants, as both stand on the same footing so far as this case is concerned and he further states that on that basis the agreement was drawn up. It is therefore clear that up to the date of the execution of the assignment or possibly a short time before the plaintiff had agreed for the exclusion of these debts. He then says he changed his mind at the twelfth hour, I must say if the case had ended there and there was no further appearance on behalf of the defendants I should have had to give judgment for the plaintiff. I should have done so with great reluctance. Of course what happened was that the plaintiff began to think that these debts had some value, but when the accountant altered the assignment on the appeal Mr. Pollock said

stress on certain exhibits. One was the advertisement inserted by the plaintiffs and defendants respectively and it is true that they contain no reference to the exclusion of these debts and it was therefore argued that this was evidence in favour of the contention, that the alteration was made in the assignment before execution. As to the exhibit 4, this had been characterised either directly or inferentially, by the defendant and his witnesses, as a forgery. Mr. Pollock argued on this point that it was highly improbable the plaintiffs should have unnecessarily gone in for forgery on such a large scale and pressed the point that there was no object or reason for such forgery and therefore that if the Court came to the conclusion that exhibit 4 was not a forgery, this would throw such discredit on the evidence for the defendant as a whole that the Court could not hold that the assignment was a forgery as it would be if the defendant's contention was correct. Although I agree that the authenticity or falsity of the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 has a bearing on the credibility of the defendant's evidence as to the assignment, yet holding as I do (on the evidence as a whole) that the alteration in the assignment was made after execution I cannot think (supposing for the sake of argument the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 to be false) that the absence of mention of exclusion in the advertisements under the special circumstances of this case and the false evidence as to exhibit 4 can deprive the defendant from succeeding in this action on the main points as to whether the alteration in the assignment was prior or subsequent to execution. My decision as to which is mainly based on the evidence given by and on behalf of the plaintiff. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO.

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

In the Original Jurisdiction Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock J.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, brought on a motion in the matter of the Man On Insurance Company and in the matter of the Companies Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock said: This was an application on behalf of the Man On Insurance Company for confirmation by the Court of certain resolutions passed by the Company for the purpose of extending the operations of the said company's business. This was in accordance with the English practice. The company, said Mr. Pollock, set out in the petition that hitherto they had confined their business to marine insurance, and now wished to extend it to fire insurance.

His Honour: I have read through the papers, and I find there is not enough information to go upon.

Mr. Pollock: We followed the precedent in the Tientsin Company where they wished to extend their business to include electric lighting with their previous business of a gas company.

His Honour: But there is not sufficient data before me. I have to look after the policyholders; the shareholders can look after themselves.

Mr. Pollock: But fire and marine insurance are somewhat similar.

His Honour: You may remember the case of the Lyons Company in England, which extended their business, with the result that the life policyholders could not get their money.

Mr. Pollock: But Marine and Fire are quite different to Marine and Life or Fire and Life businesses, my Lord. Mr. Pollock here read from the Law Reports precedents for the extension moved for, and said that the company had plenty of capital to carry on the extended business.

His Honour: Yes, but the capital is very small, only \$1,000,000, and only half of that paid up.

Mr. Pollock: Then there is the greater security as the company is in a flourishing condition.

His Honour: I find the responsibility is very, very great, for a layman to offer an opinion upon a business matter of this sort is very difficult.

Mr. Pollock: But here we have the auditor who says that the capital is more than sufficient to meet all extended business.

His Honour: But I have to consider future policyholders.

Mr. Pollock: But surely, my Lord, everybody who wishes to take out a policy of insurance looks about him amongst all the companies, and looks out for himself which is the safest company to insure in.

His Honour: I must have some more data; I cannot treat the matter as a mere formality. I must be satisfied that the capital is sufficient. The best way will be for you to let me have affidavits. They will be treated quite confidentially and will not be published.

Mr. Pollock: Will your Lordship set a day for the renewal of the motion and in the meantime the affidavits will be filed?

The motion was then adjourned to the 16th inst.

SEATTLE flour millers are taking no orders pending the outcome of the new wheat crop. They have orders booked ahead to last them easily till July 1, at which time there is usually a shut-down for a few weeks, and shortly after that the status of the crop for this year will be definitely determined. The millers are desirous of having a definite line on the yield before they make a price on any new business. At the present figure, exporting to the Orient is out of the question, in competition with the Australian product, and the millers do not know just how much of a crop to figure on. Practically all the orders at present in the market are for North China. There is some demand from Hongkong, says R. C. Hanson, of the Centennial mill, but no orders are being taken from there at present. Japan is "overstocked" for some time, and the South American trade for the present is light. The situation is generally satisfactory. With cheaper wheat flour, it is anticipated, millers will have no trouble to break into the Oriental market.

10 EMULATE HONGKONG.

The report that the acting Collector of Customs is going to try and simplify several matters pertaining to the customs and to immigration and make entry into Manila easy, will be hailed as good news, says the *Manila Times*.

The past year or two there has been considerable improvement in the manner in which passengers coming into this port have been received, and the impositions to which they were formerly subjected have in many cases been lightened, but there still remains much to be done. After landing in a port like Hongkong where one, if he has a mind to, may call a sampan and make his way ashore at his own sweet will a few minutes after anchor has been dropped, the experience in Manila is frequently provoking and irritating. Of course, Hongkong is a free port and until Manila is in the same category we can never hope to equal it in this respect.

The proper policy, however, is that which apparently Colonel McCoy has adopted, of making our handicap as light as possible, and approaching free port methods as near as our system will permit. There are numerous and in some cases almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of making Manila desirable for entering passengers, but we believe that with the spirit shown by our acting Collector of Customs a great deal can be accomplished towards removing some of the needless causes of irritation which now confront landing passengers.

KING AND THE PRINCE.

INDIAN MUTINY SURVIVORS.

JAMES'S PALACE.

More than the ordinary amount of interest attached to the levee which King Edward held at noon on 3rd ult. at St. James's Palace, as there had been invited to it the survivors of the siege of Delhi, of the defenders of Lucknow, of Lord Clyde's force for the relief of Lucknow, and of Havelock's reinforcements. They were specially received by His Majesty, the present year marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian mutiny.

The Prince of Wales, as he drove in state from Marlborough House to St. James's, received a particularly cordial greeting from the crowd that had assembled near the palace, it being his Royal Highness's birthday.

The King drove in state from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The weather was cold and gloomy, and a keen wind was blowing across the park, but, despite these conditions, the arrival of so many officers in different uniforms made the scene a very brilliant one, and it was watched with interest by the general public.

Upon the conclusion of the proceedings at the palace the Indian veterans went to Stafford House and Ellesmere House, where they were photographed.

THE U.S. scout cruiser *Chester* was launched on 28th ult. and will be hurried to seaworthiness. The *Chester* was authorized three years ago and is the same as the *Birmingham* and *Salem*.

Bids for the construction of the second drydock at the navy yard, Puget Sound, will be opened July 27. The authorized cost of the dock is \$2,200,000 (gold). A new feature in the construction has been introduced by making the head of the dock square, instead of round, and this will have the advantage of making it possible to lengthen the structure at comparatively small expense. The drydocks built for the U.S. navy hereafter will probably be upon such arrangements as this.

THE *Manila Cablenews* of 29th ult. says:—Yesterday morning the Russian merchantman *Vladimir*, Captain Borkoraki, came into port flying distress signals. She needed water and had been buffeted by wind and wave for five days. She could not take observations for three days, finding her way only on Thursday night when the stars came out. She is originally from Odessa and her ultimate destination is Vladivostok. When she called she was en route from Singapore to Nagasaki. Water was furnished her and she cleared in the afternoon for Nagasaki.

THE work of manufacturing clothing for the Army on contracts let in Manila must be done in the Philippines. According to the *Manila Times*, this statement was made at the time the contract was first decided upon and is made positive in the specifications, which have just been prepared in the office of the chief quartermaster of the Division. According to the specifications, China, Japan and the Straits Settlements are barred and the Philippines only recognized as the place of manufacture. The United States will furnish the cloth, cotton and buttons and the contractor must furnish the remainder of the trimmings. The clothing must be delivered to the depot quartermaster in good condition and undergo rigid inspection. Any coat or pair of trousers that does not comply with the specification will be rejected and the cost of the cloth therein contained will be charged against the contractor. The contractor will be held responsible for the condition of the khaki turned over to him and any coat or trousers found damaged will be charged against him, as he is supposed to make a careful examination of the cloth before he assumes responsibility for it.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Roon*) 3rd inst, daylight.
Canadian (*Albatross*) 4th inst.
French (*Toulon*) 7th inst.
Indian (*Holker*) 8th inst.
American (*Doric*) 9th inst.
Indian (*Karnatak*) 13th inst.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Roon* is expected here on or about 2nd inst. and will be expected here on or about 2nd inst.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Balloon Race.

London, 30th June.
Eleven balloons started from Ranelagh yesterday on a long distance race in Great Britain.

Later.

The balloon race from Ranelagh was a failure owing to a thunderstorm.
The balloons descended in the suburbs, except one which descended at Worthing.

The United States and Japan.

The correspondence of the *Times* in New York wires that the police in San Francisco have refused five applications for renewals of permits to Japanese Employment Agencies.
This action is probably more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools.

The Peking-Paris Motor Race.

The French tractor has been abandoned at Godi, in the desert, for want of petrol. The occupants are at Nankow (? Hankow) and will go to Peking by train.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000, and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

We are, &c.,
J. M. ATKINSON,
J. A. HUNBURY (Hon. Secretaries).
J. T. JOHNSON

The following circular accompanies the above letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate:—
Hongkong, June, 1907.

Nine months have now passed away since the disastrous typhoon of September 18th, 1905, during which it pleased God to call to Himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, D.D., one of the noblest and highest personalities whom it has been our privilege to know.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong, and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March a Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Colonial Church Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that the Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund; Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Dunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the Venerable Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Glade, have been appointed an Executive Committee.

We venture to appeal to all those who knew and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a Memorial which shall be worthy of the man and which shall perpetuate in this place, the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all men, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good. The service of God was the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to lead others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Father, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a man deserves to be remembered, and we trust that in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates "He being dead yet speaketh."

We are, &c.,

Yours faithfully,

W. BANISTER,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

J. M. ATKINSON,

G. A. HUNBURY (Hon. Secretaries).

F. T. JOHNSON

N.B.—Donations may be sent to Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

SANITARY BOARD.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon to-day in the Board room to consider the following minute from the Medical Officer of Health: The minute read as follows: I have the honour to recommend that a special meeting of the Board be called for Tuesday, next, to release the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month. The farm is now entirely free of infection, and the disinfection of the sheds was commenced yesterday and will be completed a Monday. The company are not able to utilize any of the milk of the animals that have recovered until the Board releases the premises, and the matter can therefore hardly be allowed to stand over until the regular meeting of the 8th prox. (1st st.).

The President having read out the minute moved that the premises be released as suggested.

Mr. Shelton Hooper seconded and it was carried *unanimously*.

The meeting then terminated.

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

PROPOSAL TO TAX DEPOSITS.

The *Osaka Mainichi* informs its readers that the Finance Department contemplates the imposition of a tax on money deposited in banks by private individuals. The authorities have already tried to investigate the amount deposited by individuals, says our contemporary, but the bankers, acting under the guidance of business etiquette, strictly concealed the facts. This attitude of the bankers has so far prevented the authorities from imposing a tax upon such private deposits. The Finance Department has decided to amend the Business Tax Law, and to impose a tax upon two-thirds of the total deposits of each bank. The decision has been caught wind of by certain bankers, who are astonished at the thoughtlessness of the measure, and endeavours are being made by the bankers to induce the Government to abandon the idea. The authorities, however, stand very firm on their decision, so that the matter is becoming a general and serious question for bankers.

SEVENTY YEARS WEDDED.

MEMORABLE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE BRIMSMEADS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead, the founder of the well-known firm of pianoforte manufacturers, are the happiest persons in London to-day—says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 3—happy in themselves, in the abiding love of seventy years, and in bringing happiness into the lives of others. It is the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day, their marriage having taken place at the parish church of St. Marylebone on June 3, 1837.

All day long letters and telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in upon them, and this afternoon they received some hundreds of relatives and friends and the employees of the firm and their wives at their residence in Albert-road, overlooking Regent's Park. The guests as they arrived were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's two eldest granddaughters, seven and ten years of age respectively, with programmes of the proceedings containing portraits of the hale old couple that were taken in the drawing-room of their residence as recently as three weeks ago.

Friends have been specially requested to refrain from giving presents. The pleasure of giving is one that on this interesting and happy day in their lives Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead wish to reserve for themselves. Mr. Brinsmead is presenting £1,000 to the staff of the firm for the purpose of starting a Provident Fund, and to each of the fourteen of the men who have been in his service for forty years and upwards he is presenting a cheque for £10. Every man in the firm also is being given a brooch made in the form of his Legion of Honour, which, after wearing today, he is to pass on to his wife.

Nor does the pleasure of giving end here, for to-night the pit and the pit-stalls, the stage boxes, and many of the orchestra stalls of the Camden Theatre have been taken, and there their friends, their relatives, and their employees with their wives and sweethearts will bring to a close the memorable day.

"LIKE LOVERS NOW."

Whilst their friends are at the theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead will enjoy themselves quietly at home, surrounded by the flowers, the only form of gift that has been permitted, and the heaped-up piles of messages, which Miss Emily Brinsmead, the only daughter left at home, will then read to them.

"What is the secret of Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's great age and good health?" Our representative put this question to their daughter this afternoon, and she said: "I think the secret must be this, that my father and mother are the happiest couple that there could be. They are like lovers now. My father thinks there is no woman in the world like my mother, and my mother thinks there is no one like my father. They are a thorough 'Darby and Joan'; they are never away from each other, and theirs is about as happy a union as any could be."

"Not only happiness, but also regular habits, have helped them to live to a great age," Miss Emily Brinsmead added. "My father has always been able to say that he has never had anything to regret, and that he has always done the best he could for every one."

Some of the messages of congratulation that will, no doubt, please Mr. Brinsmead best are those from his rivals in business, with whom he has always been on excellent terms, and who have none but pleasant relations with him. He is the grand old man of the pianoforte business, and the music of the "Wedding March" and of "Darby and Joan" as it floated from the piano across his lawn this afternoon, sent a thrill of emotion through all who assembled to wish him and his wife long continued health and happiness.

INTRIGUES AND COUNTER-INTRIGUES.

CHU HUNG-CHI'S DOWNFALL.

The enforced retirement (the other day) of such a high official—one of the highest it may be said in Peking—as His Excellency Chu Hung-chi, who held at the time of his denunciation by Yui Yui-tung, the Hanlin academician, the important posts of Grand Councillor, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came as a "thunder bolt from the blue" to the great majority of officials and people throughout the Empire. But those who were au fait with the intrigues and counter-intrigues, who understood the wheels within wheels of the politics of the Capital, expected some such denouement for Chu Hung-chi, who headed the erstwhile powerful Hunanese clique in Peking. Chu Hung-chi, powerful as he was, desired more power; he sought to regain for his party or clique its former influence throughout the Empire, and especially in the Capital, and for this reason he seems to have himself in opposition to Prince Ching—the "power behind the Throne" since the demise of the Grand Secretary Jung Lu three or four years ago—and had been for some time persistently intriguing to discredit Prince Ching with the Empress-Dowager and to supplant his Highness. As the result has shown, it is Chu Hung-chi who has been discredited in the eyes of their Imperial Majesties and placed in enforced retirement—commanded, in a word, to return to his home outside the city of Chang-sha, there to ruminate and repent at leisure. To outsiders Prince Ching and Chu Hung-chi seemed to be the best of friends. They were both Grand Councillors and daily met in the presence of their Majesties and, openly, worked most harmoniously wherever matters merely referred to generalities; but in secret there seems to have been hard work, on the part of Chu Hung-chi, at any rate, in attempts to get Prince Ching out of the Grand Council and, therefore, out of politics entirely. For this reason Chu Hung-chi, in his capacity of Grand Councillor, recommended that the Imperial sanction be given to Viceroy Tsen Ch'uan-hsien's memorial to be permitted to have an Imperial audience before taking up his appointment of Viceroy of Szechuan. When Tsen Ch'uan-hsien, therefore, arrived in Peking, Chu Hung-chi backed up the Empress-Dowager's wish to retain Tsen in the Capital and it was Chu's recommendation that Tsen should be appointed President of the Yachuanpu, which position was then vacant by the death of the late Chang Pao-shi—who was also a Hunanese. With Tsen as an ally (and an exceedingly powerful ally the latter was because of his great influence with the Empress-Dowager) Chu Hung-chi thought it high time to act. He gave the necessary hint and alleged profits to the Censor Chao Chi-lin to denounce both Prince Ching and Prince Tsai Chen (father and son), the first of having accepted a large bribe from the then Governor-designate of the newly-reorganized province of Heilungkiang, and the latter of having accepted as a present, from the same source, a famous member of the Tientsin demi-monde. As an index of the real place Prince Ching has with the Empress-Dowager, the outcome of the denunciations was that the Censor Chao Chi-lin probably to his own intense surprise was cashiered and an Imperial Receipt issued warning Censors not to make reckless and "indiscriminate" accusations. There seem to have been some prickings of the conscience with regard to the denounced princes, for both father and son asked to be allowed to resign their posts. Prince Tsai Chen, the son, got his desire and was allowed to resign his Presidency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce; but although Prince Ching twice asked to resign he was refused his request. This was a decided rebuff for Chu Hung-chi's party, and the blow would have been promptly returned with interest; but for the presence of the all-powerful Tsen. The next step would, therefore, be to get that redoubtable official outside the walls of Peking. Fortunately for the friends of Prince Ching, trouble began to brew in the Liang Kwang provinces and, Viceroy Chow Fu being considered not strong enough to "handle" the crisis, naturally Tsen Ch'uan-hsien, who was supposed to have crushed the so-called Kwangsi rebellion, was promptly recommended to the Throne as the only man who could restore peace within the Kwangtung borders. We all know how well the Prince and his friends succeeded, for in spite of all kinds of excuses, Tsen had to leave Peking. His departure bereft Chu Hung-chi of his strongest support near the Throne, and it was the signal for his enemies to start active operations against him. Without allowing him any breathing space, Yun Yu-tung, an enthusiastic admirer of the Prince, at once accused Chu of having secret relations with the editors of a Peking and a Shanghai newspaper, and also with the representative of a London paper to whom he gave important political news of a secret nature. The charge that Chu Hung-chi gave "bribe" to Censors, is said to have referred to the cashiered Censor Chao Chi-lin. It is also reported that the Grand Councillor Liu Tsai-hsien tried all he could to get the Decree against Chu annulled or revised, but as will be seen, unsuccessfully. Prince Ching is now more powerful than ever, and the examples shown by the fate of the Censor Chao Chi-lin and the Grand Councillor Chu Hung-chi will naturally prevent for the present, at any rate, any further attempts against his position. —N. O. D. News.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 30th June, 1907:—
Library Museum.
Non-Chinese..... 320..... 117
Chinese..... 169..... 2,387
Total..... 489..... 2,504

THE TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES.

The abstract return of Imports and exports of the Settlements for the first quarter of the year shows a gratifying increase in business, totalling in all for the Colony a value of nearly six and half million dollars more than in the corresponding period of last year. In Singapore the greatest increase is in raw materials, particularly metals and "other" raw material, but there was an extraordinary drop in raw textiles from \$363,835 in 1906 to \$137,548 in 1907. Penang showed advances in metal and "other," whilst Malacca which in 1906 imported only \$93 worth of raw metal, this year has taken over twenty thousand dollars worth. Malacca's import of raw material in fact has doubled compared with that for the same period of last year. In manufactured articles Singapore returns show a drop of about half a million, Penang of 200,000 and Malacca ten thousand. Taking the total of imports, the value in dollars for the Colony works out at an increase of \$3,773,769. In the matter of exports it is much the same tale, the total shows an increase of not far short of three millions which is practically all made up of raw materials. In the manufactured articles Singapore shows a considerable shrinkage in value, but Penang can claim a substantial increase, as can also Malacca. As with the imports live animals, food, drink, narcotics, etc., stand very much as usual. Penang's great export increase is seen in manufactured textiles, which rose over two hundred thousand dollars in value. Malacca showed a very large increase in manufactured textiles but a big decrease under metals. The figures would appear to indicate at any rate that trade is not going backward with us, and it is pleasant to be able to record for three months' returns, an increase in trade value of over six and a half million dollars.

The summary figures are:—

	1st Qr. 06	1st Qr. 07
Singapore	\$55,861,449	\$58,439,512
Penang	\$6,517,168	\$6,816,893
Malacca	\$2,397,429	\$2,526,875
Totals	\$64,776,046	\$67,783,280
Increase in dollars		\$3,007,234
Imports.		
Singapore	\$49,372,427	\$50,575,581
Penang	\$5,748,450	\$5,900,484
Malacca	\$2,343,833	\$2,498,634
Totals	\$57,464,710	\$58,974,699
Increase in dollars		\$1,509,989
Exports.		
Singapore	\$16,494,021	\$17,863,927
Penang	\$8,768,737	\$9,916,405
Malacca	\$1,035,578	\$1,150,661
Totals	\$26,298,336	\$28,930,693
Increase in dollars		\$2,632,357

UNREST IN CHINA.

SOME FORM OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE DOUBTLESS THE CAUSE.

Unquestionably things of great interest to the world are taking place in China and it is unfortunate that accurate information of what is occurring in that vast population is impossible of attainment. All we learn is from occasional brief dispatches to the effect that the "insurgents" have destroyed some mission or murdered some officials. As to how many insurgents are in the field, what kind of an organization they have, if any, what reforms or changes they propose, and how extensive the ramifications of the movement, we are almost wholly in the dark. There is all the more uncertainty because the Western mind seems wholly unable to understand the workings of the Oriental intellect and thereby to state the series of continuous sporadic outbreaks in reasonable probabilities of national aspirations and the outlook for their attainment. And if there were on the ground a corps of the most capable observers and recorders that the Western press could furnish we should probably be little wiser than we are now. The West cannot understand the East. In fact we have far less comprehension of the Oriental than the Oriental seems to have of us.

But even as an animal is in essential respects much the same everywhere. If he has what he has been trained to desire, whatever discontent he has will make for progress and not tend to tumult. All men desire sufficient food of the kinds to which they are accustomed, clothing suitable to the climate and shelter in which they can be comfortable according to their ideals of comfort. If there is general unrest in the masses of a great population we may quite safely assume that they lack some of the essentials of animal life. The pressure of the dense population of China upon subsistence in respect to the general unrest among the masses of that empire, that the underlying cause is insufficient food and shelter.

What we do not know, and what it is of the utmost importance that we should know, is whether the discontent arises from lack of that to which the people have been accustomed or an awakening desire for higher standards of life. There must have been a time, long in the past, when intellectual and industrial activity in China was intense—probably more intense than elsewhere in the world. But for ages past the Chinese intellect has been dormant and China as a nation stagnant. There have been recent indications that this is changing, and the West has noted with a sympathetic interest the Chinese intellect and imagination; but a continually increasing number of Chinese have come to a realization of the enormous power of that great population acting together, and that a widespread determination exists among the young and energetic Chinese to create and arouse a national spirit, shake off the lethargy of ages and cause China to assert itself in the face of mankind as the most powerful nation of the world. There is plainly a growing feeling that China should be for the Chinese. There is also much evidence of an unwillingness to longer submit to Tartar domination. The movement for New China seems largely anti-dynastic, and with the passing of the reactionary Empress Dowager, which cannot be many years delayed, there are some who look for a tremendous upheaval in that empire. But we really know very little about it. —San Francisco Chronicle.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON FRIDAY,

the 5th July, 1907, at 3.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
BRASS BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, BOOKCASE, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1030

PUBLIC LECTURE.

MR. D. LE SOUFF, Director of the MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture at the Peak Hotel (TO-MORROW), WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1907, at 9.30 P.M., on "WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA."

Sir HENRY BERKELEY, K.C., will take the chair.

H. E. POLLOCK, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES SOCIETY. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1631

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ LUDWIG," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 2nd of July, at 1 P.M. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th of July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th of June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 11

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	112 5/16
Do. demand	112 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	112 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	275 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	224
India T.T.	163 1/2
Do. demand	164
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73
Singapore T.T.	7 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	107 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	131 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	112 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	113 1/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	54 1/2
1 months' sight do.	55
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.	23 1/2
4 months' sight France.	283 1/2
6 months' sight do.	283 1/2
1 months' sight Germany.	229 1/2
Pay Silver	31 1/16
Bank of England rate.	4 1/2
Bank of France	31 1/2
Swiss franc	90.08

OPTIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New	@ 780/800
" Old	@ 810/830
" Older	@ 850/900
" Oldest	@

Patna New	@ 82 1/2
" Old	@
Bengal New	@ 84 1/2
" Old	@
Persian (Paper)	@

RUROKI.

You are welcome to our land, Kuroki!

And, palm up! here's our hand, Kuroki!

As a man we go to meet you, As a soldier we shall greet you— As a guest of honour treat you, Kuroki!

Here's our city with its keys, Kuroki!

Take them, wander as you please, Kuroki!

When a soldier true and tried Comes to us we show our pride, And our arms are open wide, Kuroki!

—N. O. D. News.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES

AND

RECORDS

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 132

SEASONABLE WINES.

HOCKS & MOSELLES

(SOLE AGENTS FOR LANGENBACH & SOHN, WORMS-ON-RHINE).

Do. 1/2 Bottle. Do. 1/4 Bottle.

Sparkling Moselle \$28.00

" Hock 28.00

Laubenheimer \$13.00 15.00

Graacher 14.00 16.00

Niersteiner 15.00 17.00

Hochheimer 20.00 22.00

Liebfraumilch 24.00 26.00

California Riesling 6.50 7.50

Do. Hock 6.50 7.50

CLARETS.

Do. 1/2 Bottle. Do. 1/4 Bottle.

Vin Ordinaire \$ 4.50 \$ 5.50 \$ 6.50

Cotes 5.00 6.00 9.00

Medoc 5.50 6.50 9.50

St. Emilion 6.50 7.50 10.50

Margaux 7.00 8.00 11.00

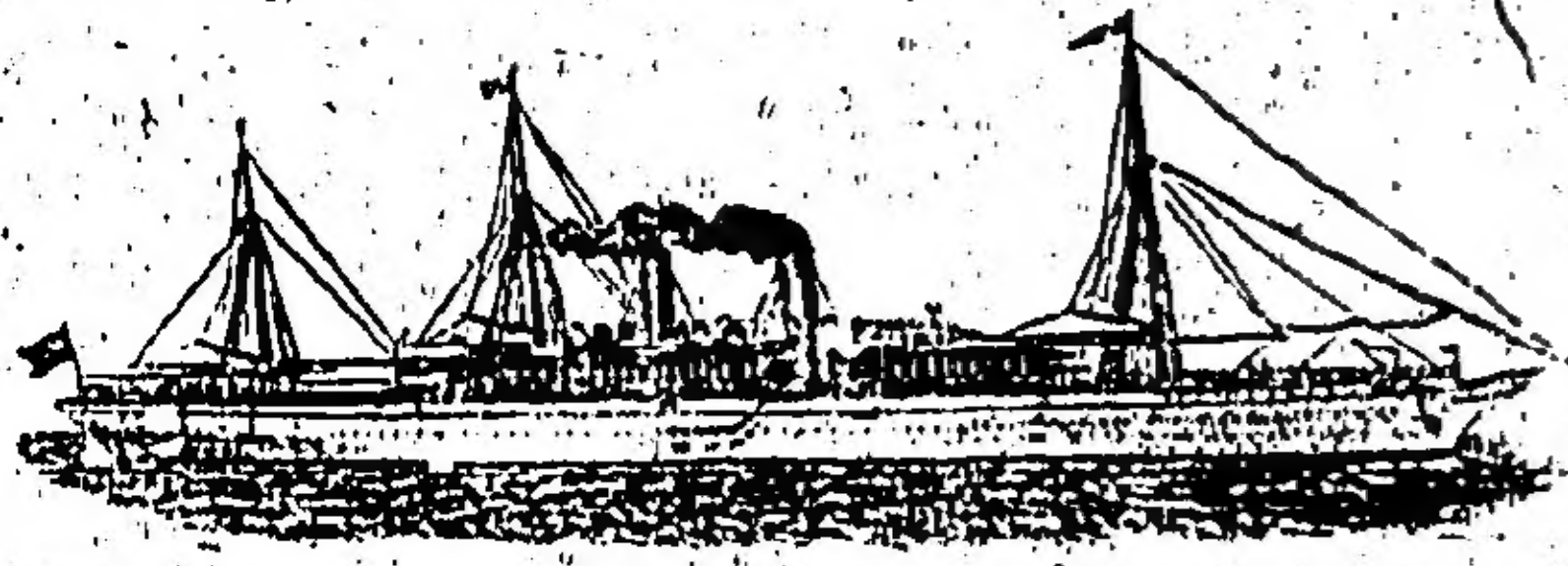
St. Julien 8.00 9.00 12.00

St. Estephe 10.00 11.00 14.00

Cos. St. Michel

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, July 4th	July 22nd
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, July 17th	Aug. 10th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pender Street and Praya, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	"FAUSANG"	THURSDAY, 4th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to	1st Class	Single Return
Singapore	\$ 65	\$ 100
Penang	" 85	" 130
Calcutta	" 165	" 250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"CHIEF"	3rd July, daylight.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"LIANGHONG"	4th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	5th " "
NINGPO, TSINGTAO & NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	5th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	6th " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	6th " daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	9th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	10th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"OHIOGUTU"	11th " "
CEBU AND LOILO	"KAIFONG"	13th " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th July, at Noon
KUWI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

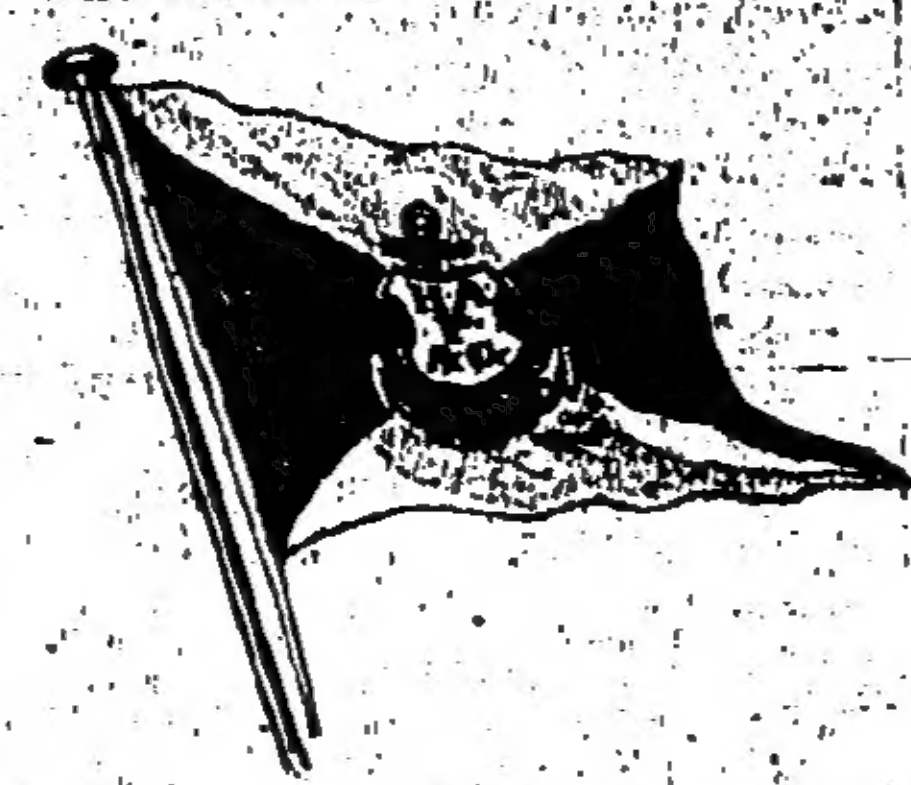
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN. HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE. NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HABSBURG 2nd Aug.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

SILESIA 12th July.
SCANDIA 7th Aug.
HABSBURG 4th Sept.
RHENANIA 4th Oct. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "BRAEMAR" 2nd July, Noon.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" 9th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. [64]

FOR KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KISAGATA MARU," Captain Yoshikura, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 4th July, at 6 P.M.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [620]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN,"

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [10]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO AND

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KATHERINE PARK" 4,900 July 18, noon

"KASATO MARU" 6,102 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, Yok Building. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. [15]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 a.m. every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO. LD., and

SHIU ON S.S. CO. LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [16]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	7th Aug.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [1]

For Sale.

NEW BICYCLES

FREE WHEELS,

DOUBLE BRAKES,

(COMPLETE.)

From \$80.

TYPEWRITERS!

TYPEWRITERS!

FOR SALE,

Repaired, Cleaned, Overhauled,

and Broken Parts Dupliated

under Expert Supervision.

OLD MACHINES RENOVATED.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED,

EXCHANGED AND FOR HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. [475]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioresse will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast, beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals, will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office, Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock Aberdeen.

Waglan Sai Kung.

Stanley Tai Po.

Cape Collinson.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

W. DOBENCK, Director.

27th May, 1907.

CHARMS THAT ARE HELD IN THE FLASH OF GEMS.

Lord Bacon believed a "planet seal" would obtain the affections of one's sweetheart; the czar of Russia wears a ring which is believed to be a piece of the real cross of Calvary to protect him from physical ills; King Alfonso of Spain was showing a sequin—a Turkish coin—which he always carries—to President Faure when, in a Paris street, the attempt of an assassin on his life was unsuccessful.

So why shouldn't common folks have their superstitions? And of all the old-time superstitions that survive, those relating to precious stones are the most persistent.

Temperance societies some day may buy up the supply of amethysts and present them to habitual tipplers; for, according to the superstition that has been brought down through the ages, with modern variations, this stone banishes all desire for strong drink.

Yet in this the society might make a bad bargain, for possibly, it is not so much that the stone cures one of desire to drink as that it permits one to drink all he desires without feeling any ill effects.

NOT A MODERN WHIM.

There isn't a modern whim. The Greeks thought the amethyst possessed a charm for counteracting the effect of wine; and in Christian countries it has ever been an emblem of sobriety and chastity—so much so that it is set in the ring of bishops in the Roman Catholic church.

In this instance, the original use of the amethyst as the "prelate's gem" was undoubtedly a matter of sentiment or poetry.

It is the stone dedicated to the child born in February, and an old rhyme credits it with freeing from passion and cure the February child who wears it.

Shun the sapphire, unless you court rigidity the "truth and constancy" which it intones. For, "if a person wears it in any haunt of dissipation, his actions would at once be known to the one he holds dearest." Horrors!

September's stone is the sapphire, and according to old birth-stone rhyme, a maiden born in that month

A sapphire on her brow should bind;

'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

Amber, we are told, "is excellent for the fire of the soul, for the eyes and for glandular swellings of the throat and lungs." A man with an amber cigar holder is evidently assured a fiery soul and healthy lungs; but it's more effective, as well as poetic, to wear the stones in the shape of beads around the neck.

Surprising is the meaning of the diamond, in view of the opinions which so many people hold at the present day "smart set," who, of course, mainly wear it. Faith, purity, life, joy, innocence and repentance—these the diamond will surely bring.

Authorities usually give April over to the diamond.

Away back in the fourteenth century Rabbi Benoni collected for posterity the superstitions regarding precious stones that were then believed—and most of them haven't changed.

Agate quenches thirst, and if held in the mouth, allays fever. It's the birthstone for June—and the June baby who wears it may command health, wealth and long life.

Red coral worn about the person is a certain cargo for indigestion.

The emerald, the May stone, promotes friendship and constancy of the mind; it blinds a serpent that looks at it; the May child, who wears it "will be a loved and happy wife."

July's ruby is the emblem of unlimited success; the wearer shall be free from love's doubts and anxiety.

If you follow a dangerous occupation—even though December be not the month of your birth—you will find the turquoise a faithful companion, for it will not only bring you happiness, but if your well-being be in peril will warn you by turning pale.

That the opal, which typifies October, is fatal to life and sows discord between the giver and receiver, is disquieting information. Especially is it said to bring ill luck when given as an engagement ring. Still it is the emblem of hope, so why worry, if you like it?

If you are troubled with bad dreams, perhaps it is because you wear an ornament made of onyx, which is said to contain an imprisoned devil who wakes and gets mischievous when you are asleep.

But on other hand, your bad dreams may be caused from indigestion, in which case red coral would make your sleep happy; or, perhaps, by what you drank before going to bed—in which case an amethyst might counteract the work on the onyx.

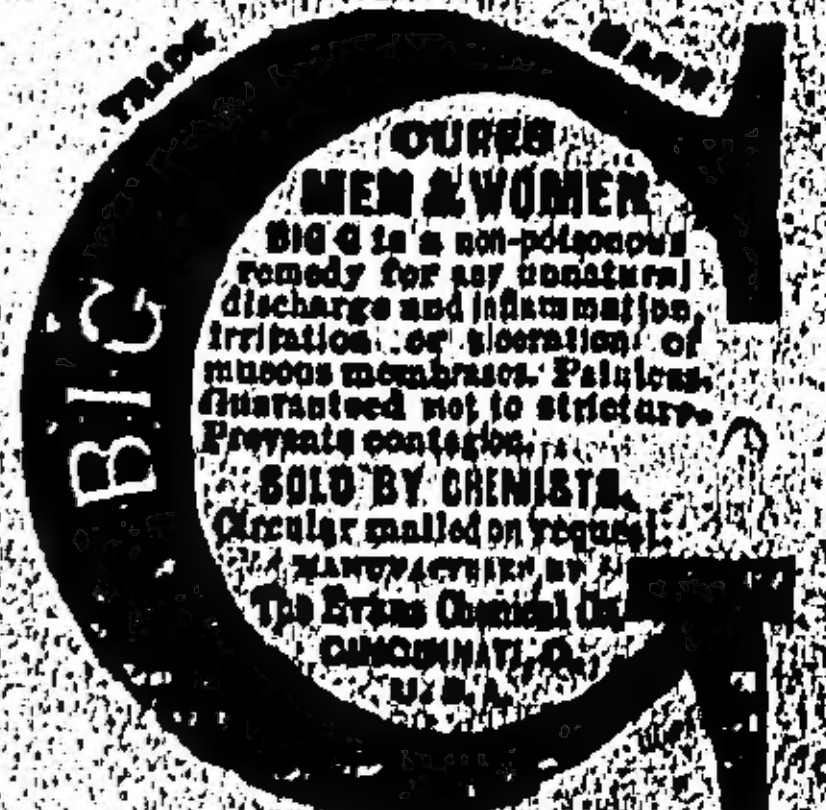
Moonsone has the virtue of making trees fruitful and curing epilepsy.

Sapphire produces somnambulism and impels the wearer to good deeds—while walking in his sleep or waking, the old tradition predicts to tell.

Topaz, for November, promotes digestion, keeps one from having violent hemorrhages, and is an emblem of fidelity.

Unless one born in August wears a sardonyx, he or she need not look forward to conjugal happiness, but to a life of loneliness.

Those who shun marriage needn't wear sardonyx, however, for the rule works only one way.—Philadelphia North American.



ANOTHER SHANGHAI HORROR.

Early yesterday morning, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 25th June, two human arms, much decomposed, were found in a drain near the Defence Creek, at the end of the Rue du Consulat, Frenchtown. The limbs evidently are those of a native, and it is supposed they belong to the dismembered body of the man found in a pig-skin trunk on the Pootung side of the river, on the 20th inst.

At the time this body was discovered, there was disposition to connect with it the arm and hand found in the Soochow Creek last week as we reported at the time; but the medical examination of this latter gruesome find showed that the members belonged to a foreign woman, and to the mystery of the Soochow Creek discovery remains as deep and sinister as ever.

If the arms that came to light yesterday are those of the dismembered remains of the unfortunate native found in Pootung, the theory that there could be any connection between the arms from the Soochow Creek and the body found at Pootung, is completely upset, and it becomes the imperative duty of somebody to take some steps towards establishing the identity of the unhappy woman whose severed arm was cast up on the Creek forebank. Why, we ask again, has the Creek not been dredged? A correspondent, some days ago, reported to us the fact that a head had also been seen in the Creek; but neither the Police nor the Harbour authorities apparently made any effort to find it. They professed to disbelieve the story, but our correspondent was thoroughly trustworthy, and the discovery of these arms in the Defence Creek goes to substantiate his story. Why is it that nobody seems to consider it his duty to try to throw some light on those dreadful crimes which are taking place around us almost every night in the week, and of which such terrible evidences are being revealed morning after morning? If it is nobody's business to investigate these ghastly occurrences it is time the Ratepayers, Chinese and foreign, organised something in the nature of a Vigilance Committee to take in hand a plain and obvious duty which everybody in authority seems to be shirking.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 2nd at 12.05 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and fallen a little in Central Japan.

The depression in the North appears to be moving into the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high and in slight excess of the normal over the Philippines.

Fresh S. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. to S.W. winds, fresh or strong; equally, thunder showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 1st July.

Manila 29th June, Hemp, Sugar and Gen.

Devaongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 1st July.

Rice and Meal, B. & C.

Milke Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,000, F. W. Horton, 1st July.

Singapore 25th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Irish Monarch, Br. s.s., 2,792, G. Graham, 1st July.

Kuchinozu 25th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Antiochus, Br. s.s., 579, G. O. Keay, 1st July.

from Liverpool via Port, Gen.—B. & S.

Nikka Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 1st July.

Hongkong 28th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Hyson, Br. s.s., 4,132, J. A. Davis, 2nd July.

from Hongkong, Gen.—B. & S.

Prins Ludwig, Ger. s.s., 9,630, C. Wollemann, 2nd July.

Bremen 23rd May, and Singapore 28th June, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,442, W. E. Filmer, 2nd July.

San Francisco 31st May, and Manila 30th June, Mails, Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Igda, Ger. s.s., 3,405, C. Meyer, 2nd July.

Haliphong 29th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Haliphong Chinese cruiser, 3,000, P. Y. Lin, 2nd July.

Haliphong Chinese cruiser, 3,000, Q. C. Hae, 2nd July.

from Saigon.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Proins, for Swatow.

Lauchau, for Kobe.

Johns, for Swatow.

Signal, for Haliphong.

Hanoi, for Haliphong.

Wongai, for Haliphong.

Manila, for Shanghai.

Kungshai, for Shanghai.

Chihli, for Haliphong.

Enghra, for Moji.

Braemar, for New York.

Hyson, for Singapore.

Tanling, for Manila.

Japan, for Singapore.

From Ad n.—Lieut. C. Woronha. From Colombo.—Brothers Christian, Paul and Gabriel. From Singapore.—Lieut. R. M. Phelps, Mr. H. Coleaux, Messrs. T. R. Haasman and Lin Ah. Co and servant, Mrs. Oatman, and Mr. Yuen Tai.

Per Zofro, from Manila Messrs W. C. Broth, E. H. Foot, A. B. Cress, W. C. Brady, Miss B. Kincaid, Messrs. H. J. Carleton, H. E. Walker, P. Kincaid, W. P. Garoin, E. R. McCulloch, R. D. Tafford, Mrs. R. Slough, Messrs. Y. L. Carahan, W. F. Umphrey, W. R. Plitzger, A. B. Williamson, Miss G. R. Seldner, Estelle Seldner, Edith Seldner, Mrs. J. G. Nover, Mr. Liang-Ton Fah, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. E. Valasco, Mr. and Mrs. Fullaway, Miss Ryeison, and Mr. G. Walford.

Per Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. Chas. R. Keate, Nio Matsuda, Mrs. C. F. Moses, Messrs. F. W. Milverton, D. F. Smith, Mrs. B. S. Shaen, Messrs. M. J. Pelli, Wong Pien Yen, Woo San Oui, Mrs. Woo Ping Yen, Messrs. D. Fladengols, H. G. Sander, Mrs. F. E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lieut. R. C. Powell, Mr. R. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Strong, Messrs. R. B. Pond, H. Dornell, C. H. Home, F. W. Van Buihik, A. M. Lunyskin, Mrs. Borge, 67 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.

Passengers departed.

Per Mongolia, for Shanghai, &c.—Rev. A. K. Gurey, Miss G. Henry, Messrs. Wong Chee and W. H. Llewellyn, Miss C. Richards, Mr. E. S. Haile, Mr. and Mrs. Yue Ting Chun, Mr. Hue Suay Kee, Miss E. D. Jener, Mr. Chuck Sai, Mrs. L. C. Young, Mr. F. On Qu, Miss Marine E. Ryeison, Miss Estelle Seldner, Messrs. H. J. Carleton and H. M. Looney, L. A. Havelit, Mr. R. S. Druy, L. B. De Coudore, Mrs. E. Dice, Mr. Hue Yuk King and daughter, Rev. J. C. Staunton, Mr. Chankin Chi, Miss Newbury, Messrs. M. S. Capur, and R. D. Stafford, Miss G. Seldner, Miss Edith, Messrs. P. J. Treat and E. H. Fort.

Shipping Reports

Str. Hyson, from Foochow.—Moderate S.W. breeze and cloudy, passing rain squalls.

Str. Zafiro, from Manila.—Fresh to moderate S.W. and S.S.W. winds and sea fine clear weather from port to port.

Str. Irish Monarch, from Kuchinozu.—Experienced strong S. to S.W. winds, dull and overcast sky with heavy rain at times. Moderate Southerly a.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMPAER.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,655, C. J. Matlock, 3th June.

Saigon 26th June, Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 27th June.

Hoihow 25th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 663, H. Flambeck, 1st July.

Quinhon and Tourane 30th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Araps, Ger. s.s., 5,180, J. Ernst, 6th June.

Portland, Or. and Moji 1st June, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 2th June.

Saigon 25th June, Gen.—Man Fat.

Braemar, Br. s.s., 2,316, S. S. Saxby, 1st July.

Keelung 28th June, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 1st July.

Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 25th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, J. Warack, 30th June.

Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hoihow 28th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, 1st July.

R.M.R., 2nd June, Vancouver, B.C., 14th May, and Shanghai 31st, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Empire, Br. s.s., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 29th June.

Sydney 5th May, Melbourne 23rd, Brisbane 7th June, Townsville 10th, Cairns 11th, Port Darwin 17th, L. & Co.

Manila 29th June, Gen.—G. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, 1st July.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, 1st July.

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From Ad n.—Lieut. C. Woronha. From Colombo.—Brothers Christian, Paul and Gabriel. From Singapore.—Lieut. R. M. Phelps, Mr. H. Coleaux, Messrs. T. R. Haasman and Lin Ah. Co and servant, Mrs. Oatman, and Mr. Yuen Tai.

Per Zofro, from Manila Messrs W. C. Broth, E. H. Foot, A. B. Cress, W. C. Brady, Miss B. Kincaid, Messrs. H. J. Carleton, H. E. Walker, P. Kincaid, W. P. Garoin, E. R. McCulloch, R. D. Tafford, Mrs. R. Slough, Messrs. Y. L. Carahan, W. F. Umphrey, W. R. Plitzger, A. B. Williamson, Miss G. R. Seldner, Estelle Seldner, Edith Seldner, Mrs. J. G. Nover, Mr. Liang-Ton Fah, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. E. Valasco, Mr. and Mrs. Fullaway, Miss Ryeison, and Mr. G. Walford.

Per Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. Chas. R. Keate, Nio Matsuda, Mrs. C. F. Moses, Messrs. F. W. Milverton, D. F. Smith, Mrs. B. S. Shaen, Messrs. M. J. Pelli, Wong Pien Yen, Woo San Oui, Mrs. Woo Ping Yen, Messrs. D. Fladengols, H. G. Sander, Mrs. F. E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lieut. R. C. Powell, Mr. R. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Strong, Messrs. R. B. Pond, H. Dornell, C. H. Home, F. W. Van Buihik, A. M. Lunyskin, Mrs. Borge, 67 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.

Shipping Reports

Str. Hyson, from Foochow.—Moderate S.W. breeze and cloudy, passing rain squalls.

Str. Zafiro, from Manila.—Fresh to moderate S.W. and S.S.W. winds and sea fine clear weather from port to port.

Str. Irish Monarch, from Kuchinozu.—Experienced strong S. to S.W. winds, dull and overcast sky with heavy rain at times. Moderate Southerly a.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMPAER.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,655, C. J. Matlock, 3th June.

Saigon 26th June, Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 27th June.

Hoihow 25th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 663, H. Flambeck, 1st July.

Quinhon and Tourane 30th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Araps, Ger. s.s., 5,180, J. Ernst, 6th June.

Portland, Or. and Moji 1st June, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 2th June.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOKIA & Co. Corrected to about later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ 1/10 and bonus of 1/10 @ Ex. 2/10 = } \$24.33 making \$40.00 for 1906	4 1/2 %
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	\$127,355	\$71,243	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901	...
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,075,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/16 for account 1906 @ ex } 2/10 to 11.16 per cent	6 1/2 %
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,400	{ Final of 1/2 making \$42 for 1905 and } interim of 13/10 1906	5 1/2 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$461,467	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 5 } and bonus \$2 for 1.05	7 %
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$1,62,980	\$40 for 1905	9 1/2 %
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,638	Nil.	\$21 for year ended 30.7. 1906	6 %
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$300,000	\$20,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$3,999	\$2,452	10/- @ ex. 1/10 9/16 = \$1.69 1905	...
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 51 (Prof.) and } final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 51 (Ord.) for 1906	11 1/2 %
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$5,355.60	{ 1/2 (Coupon No. 7 for 1906 } for year ending 30.4. 1907	4 1/2 %
"Sui" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4. 1907 } { \$0.50 for year ending 30.4. 1907	3 1/2 %
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	\$18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	\$3 for 1907	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ 1/10 } \$100,000	\$12,546	Interim of 1/6 for 1/2 year ending 28.2.07	4 %
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$90,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,773	\$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$3,047	Final of 121 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 %
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	11 1/2 %
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000	\$6,397	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 %
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year } ending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 1/2 %
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	10,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 141 months ending 28.2.07	6 %
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6. 1906	10 1/2 %
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$9,178	\$1 80 for 1906	12 %
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	17,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$36,218	Final div. of \$31 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	12 1/2 %
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 for 1906	6 1/2 %
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	72,300	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 669,493	Tls. 61,978	{ Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 14 (old sh.) & } div. of 5 cts. & bonus of 1 cts. (new sh.) for 1906	7 1/2 %
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 %
COTTON MILLS.							
Lwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 54,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	16 %
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$21,660	\$1 1/4 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 %
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,479	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 25,217	Tls. 50,163	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 %
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	7,000	£12/6	£12/6	\$814	\$866	1/3 per share for 1905	...
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,100	\$10	\$10	\$1,100	\$63	\$1 for 1904	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	5 1/2 %
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	80 cents for 1906	8 %
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$115,000	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$71	\$6	\$100,000	\$10,804	Final of \$12 making \$2.00 for 1906	12 1/2 %
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %
Hall & Hollis, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,032	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$15,032	Final of \$18 making \$22 for year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,361	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$165,000	\$4,212	Second interim div. of Tls. 71 for 1/2 year 1907	10 %
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 147,500	Tls. 10,374	50 cts. sh. ordered for 19th Oct. to 30th Sept. 07	9 1/2 %
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	None	...
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	None	...
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	...	None	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,992	{ Final of Tls. 31 and bonus of Tls. 1 for } year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,123	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 3,344	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	12 1/2 %
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 13,820	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	9 1/2 %
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,592	{ Interim div. of 15/- for 1/2 year 1906 } Interim div. of 5/- for 1/2 year 1906	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$25	\$25	none	...	None	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$41,934	30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 %
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,395	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	First year	...
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$742	{ 70 cents on 9,000,000 shares and 10/- on } 100 Founders for year ending 31.12.06	6 1/2 %
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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MAILS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

Captain R. Street, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mooltan*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tel. for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *China*, due in London on 18th August, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, Marseilles, LONDON.

HAVER, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SYDNEY."

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS*.....23rd July

S.S. *TONKIN*.....6th August

S.S. *SALAZIE*.....20th August

S.S. *POLYNESIAN*.....3rd Sept

S.S. *TOURANE*.....17th Sept

S.S. *AUSTRALIEN*.....1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

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